

And the Suburbs thereof as it flourished in the time of JESUS CHRIST. Answerable to the same Figures that are engraven in the Map thereof.

**J**ERUSALEM, the choise City of God, Holy, and most glorious; built upon the Holy Mountains, excelling all the Cities of the World, as well by the loftiness of the feat as by the moderation and temperature of the Heavens and fruitfulness of the soyle, was situate in the midst of the whole World, and of *Judea*, as it were in the very Center and heart of the Earth, and being as a Queen amongst all other Neighbour Citices, had the pre-eminence as the Head over the Body.

This City was builded (as some Judge,) about the year from the Creation of the World, Two Thousand Twenty Three, in the time of *Abraham*, by *Melchizedeck* the King. In Hebrew it was called *Salem*, and in Greek *Solyms*, and it seemeth that he possessed the same Fifty years. The which afterwards the *Jebusites* enjoyed who sprung from *Jebus* the Son of *Canaan*.

who sprung from *Jeboah* the *Son* of *David*, the *Jeboasites* being expelled, he reedified the same round, and fortified it with a *Cattle*, dwelt therein and made it the Metropolitan City, of the whole province of *Judea*, and the head of all the Kingdoms and from the northward called it *Jerusalem*. Some write that it is called *Jerusalem*, of the magnificent *Temple* which *Solomon* builded therein. In continuance of time *Solomon*, and other Kings of *Judea*, greatly enlarged the same, and fo fortified it with most strong Towers, Walls, and Trenches, and fo adorned it with a *Temple*, with *Palaces*, and with most exquisite buildings, that among other Cities, it was a Miracle of the whole world, and is therefore more honoured with silence, then with all that can be said concerning the same; it flood in the tribe of *Benjamin*, some borders of it were in *Judea*.

In the year of our Lord, 1517. It was invaded by *Selimo*, the Emperour of *Turky*, and is at this day possessed by the *Turky*, who name it *Cusfumo barech* or *Cadfariech*, that is to say, a Holy City. So that from the theft foundation thereof to this present year, 1676. Are passed Three Thousand, Six Hundred, and Thirteen years.

*The first Part of the City.*

2. *Mount Sion*, which is called the *Mount of the Lord*, and the *Holy Mountain*, is much more higher and larger than other Mountains, after the falshion of a Theater in the form of a half Circle compelling the City on the South part, whose top the *Jehusites* first all fortified with a strong Cattle, and the compals thereof with firm and lofty walls, with Gates, and Towers, whom when *David* the King had expelled, he made the Cattle, and the Walls round about the Gates, and the Towers much more defendable, and made the top and plainness of the Hill into Streets and Lanes, and builded there for himself, for his Nobles, and Worthies houses, and called it the City of *David*.
3. *The Castle of Sion*, being ancient and strong, was liat on the very top of *Mount Sion*, round about a Crown, and was a sure defence and beauty both of the City and Temple.
4. *The Kings prison*, With a lofty Tower which over looked the Kings house, into this Prison was *Jeremiah* cast, because he propheticd that the City should be taken, and was delivered out when it was taken.
5. *Casars and Agrippas Hall*, which *Herod*, the Ascalonite of polished marble and gold, built for himself in the upper most City.
6. The upper chamber of *Sion*, wherein *Christ* in his last supper, did eat the Paschal Lamb with his Disciples, washed their feet, and instituted the Sacrament of his most blessed Body and Blood.
7. *The Cypress Trees of Mount Sion*, which were very excellent, whereof the Book called *Ecclesiasticus* maketh mention, *Ch. 24. ver. 13.*
8. *The House of Annas* the Chief Priest, the Father in Law of *Caiaphas*, wherein *Christ* was examined of *Ananias*.
9. *The House of the Worthies*: wherein (as some say) the strong men and valiant Peers of King *David* dwelt, wherealso, as in a Wrestling place, the chief Wrestlers and Champions, for exercise sake, use to try Masterships.
10. *The House of the Virgin Mary*, wherein after the death of her Son she dwelt with *John* the Apostle [as *Nicodemus* saith.]
11. *The House of Uriah*, whose Wife *Bathsheba*, bathing herself in a Fountain in her Garden (as may be seen in the Map) by her beauty allured *David* to Adultery.
12. *The upper Market*, by reason whereof the upper City was called the upper Market.
13. *The Steirs of the Castle or Prison* whereon the Apostle *Paul* stood, when he made answer for himself.
14. *The Steirs of Sion* by which Men went up to the City of *David*.
15. *The Kings Garden*, the which also was called the Garden of *Oza*.
16. *Mello*, a Valley or Dale very deep and wide, which lay between *Mount Sion*, and the lower City, and extended it self from the Water Gate to the Fifth Gate.
17. *The Pallace of Caiaphas*, belonging to every High Priest.
18. The Foundation of *Sion*, the which was made with great labour and cost.
19. *The Bridge of Sion* by which men went through the Valley out of the upper City into the Temple.
20. *The Gates of Sion*, which the Lord loveth more than all the Tabernacles of *Jacob*, *Psal. 87. 2.*
21. *The upper Gate*, by which *Joas* when crowned, was led into the Pallace of the Kings of *Judah*.
22. *The Sepulchre of David*, together with the Field, wherein the Kings were buried.
23. *The Sepulchre of Steven* the first Martyr: Of *Nicodemus*: and of *Gaulath Pauls* School-master.
24. *The Tabernacle of Sion* where *David* (saith *Bried*.) forrowing for his Adultery with *Bathsheba*, and murder of *Uriah* made certain *Psalms* of repentance.
25. *The Tomb of King Uriah*, which was called *the Tomb of the King*.
26. *The Daughter of Sion*, or the Lower City, whereof there is often mention made in the Holy Scriptures and in *Iosephus*.
27. *The Mountain of Aca* very lofty and steep, the height whereof was abated by *Simon Maccabees*, that the Temple alone might be higher than all other places of the City.
28. *The Amphitheater*, that is a place invironed with Scaffolds and Stages capable of fourscore thousand men where the people were wont to behold the Games of *Attilla*, the *Antiochian*, *Rome*, *Delphos*, &c.





The Explanation herof see att ABC below in  
er suburbes, and the most principall places thereof,

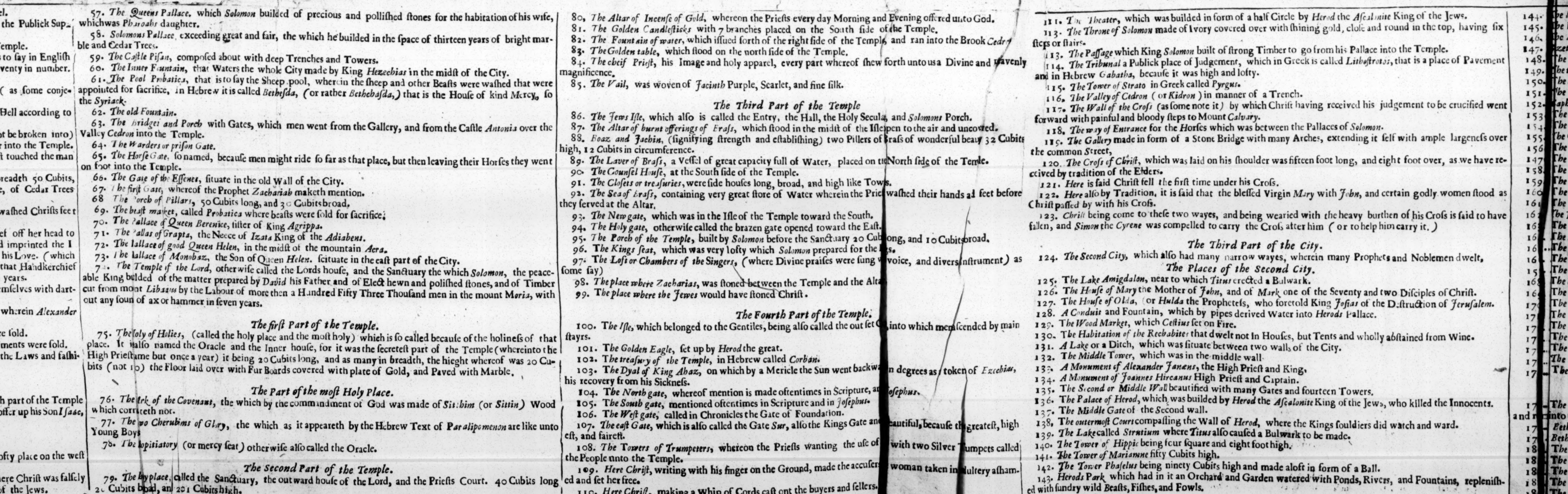
as it florished in CHRIST his tyme, most trewly described



183. Gebenna (or Hinnon) where the People offered the Children in Sacrifice, the Idol Moloch, whereupon the place was also called Tophet.
184. Gethsemani, a firm place at the foot of Mount Olivet.
187. The Garden of Olivet where Christ was in his Agony.
188. The Kings Garden, also called the inclosed Garden, walled round about.
189. The Grove of Moloch, consecrated to the Idol Moloch.
190. The M. of Offence, a very high Mountain situate on the S. side of the K. Garden.
191. The Mount Olivet, or M. of Olivet, so called by reason of the great plenty of Olivet, which grew there. Christ oftentimes came up into this Mount, both for quietnes sake, and also to pray.
192. The Mount of Offence situate on the North side of the Mount Olivet distant from Jerusalem four furlongs.
193. The Fullers Monument, near the Corner Gate in the North East.
194. The Palm trees, whereof mention is made in St. Johns Gospel.
195. The Dove House in which was four or five thousand Doves.
196. The Bridge of Cedron, which Helena the Emperess caused to be made of Stone.
197. The Sepulchre of the Virgin Mary, which was in the Valley of Jethosphat near unto the firm place of Gethsemani at the foot of Mount Olivet.
198. The common place of Buriall, which was in the Valley of Jethosphat, where the common sort of People were buried.
199. The Fountain of Silo, whereto was joyned the Pool of Silo, the which also is called the lower Pool, lying on the West side of the Valley of Jethosphat.
200. or 201. Steven the D. sc. in the very flower of his Youth was stoned unto death, praying unto God for them that stoned him.
201. or 202. The Brook Cedron or Kidron is a River on the East side of Jerusalem between the same and Mount Olivet.
203. In Latine 204. The Valley of Jethosphat, the which also is called the Valley of Cedron and the Valley of Mountains, which was the common place of burial for the whole City.
203. or 205. The Valley of Silo, so named of the Fountain Silo, wherein the Jews which at this day dwell in Jerusalem are buried.
204. The Wall of the Fullers Field, lying between the water of Silo, and the Southern corner of the City.
205. The way of the Captivity, the small Pricks traced forth in length in the Map do demonstrate the way by which Christ was led Captive, for the Redemption of Mankind.
206. The way to Anathoth, to Bethel, and to the Wilderness.
207. The way to Jericho (and to Gilgal).
208. Here the three Apostles Peter, James, & John sat while Christ prayed in the Garden.
209. Here the other eight Apostles tarried, being distant about a quarter of a mile from the other three places.
210. Here Christ to make us free was betrayed with a kiss by Judas and hand bound.
211. In this place of Mount Olivet Christ a few days before he was betrayed far with his Disciples, making a long Sermon concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, &c.
212. This Way Christ came to Jerusalem sitting upon the Asses Colt.
- The Places in the South Part of the City.**
213. Here (as the Apocrypha faith) the Angel of the Lord took up the Prophet Habakkuck by the hair of the head, as he was carrying to the Reapers of the field their dinner, and carried him with the same meat to feed Daniel, shut up in the Lions den.
214. Aeldomeas, or Haeldemach, that is to say of field of blood, situate at the South part of Mount Sion.
215. The Fullers field, which lay all along at the South end of the City.
216. The Den or Cave of James the Iscariot, wherein he is said (by Relickmongers) to have hid himself for 3 days, having vowed not to eat bread until Christ was risen again.
217. The Cave of Peter the Apostle, wherein after he had denied the Lord thrice, he repented him and mourned with many tears.
218. The Tents of the Assyrians, of whom for their blasphemy was slain one hundred fourscore and five thousand in one night by the Angel of the Lord.
219. The House of Elias, wherein it is said (by Bried.) that the Prophet sometime dwelt.
220. The Mountain Erge, otherwise called the South Mountain.
221. A Fountain, where (Bredensack faith) the Star appeared the second time to the Wife men of the East, and led them back to Bethlehem.
222. The Cave of the Prophet Jeremiah, where he bewail'd the destruction of Jerusalem.
223. Here that notable Prophet Isaiah was slain through the body with a law by the commandment of King Manasse.
224. The Caves of the Apostles, wherein (as its reported) eight of the Apostles hid themselves, during the time of the Lords Passion.
225. The Monument of Abilom, being a marble Pillar distant from Jerusalem 2 furlongs.
226. The River of the Upper fountain situate on the South part of Mount Sion.
227. The Sepulcher (as some say) of Zacharias, whom the Jews slew between the Temple and the Altar.
- Places of the West side of the City.**
228. Raal-parizim, a field in the Valley of Raphaim where David overthrew the Philist.
229. Herods Tents, which as Josephus faith, he pitched on the west part of the City.
230. The Fountain of Gihon the lower, which sprang up in the end of the Fullers field.
231. The Fountain of Gihon the higher, springing from the Mount Gihon.
232. Judas who of an Apostle became a Traytor hang'd himself upon a wild Fig Tree (some say an Elder Tree.)
233. The Mount of Calvary, a Rocky Mountain of mean height called in the Hebrew Galgatha. Here Christ Jesus our Saviour, who knew no sin, became fin for us (that is to say was made sacrifice for our sins) and as if he had been an Evil Doer was hanged between two Thieves, and for our Salvation crucified.
234. Mount Gihon, where at the commandment of David, Solomon was anointed King by Sadoek the Chief Priest, and by Nathan the Prophet.
235. The Monument of Anani the Chief Priest, of which Josephus maketh mention.
236. The 3 car-trees (or Mulberry trees) of the Valley Raphaim, where David assisted by God, gave a second overthrow to the Philistines.
237. The Sepulcher of Christ, being a new Monument, eight foot long, distant from Mount Calvary 18 feet and from Mount Sion about a mile.
238. A Wood near unto the City, as is to be gathered by Josephus.
239. The Brook or River Gihon at the South West corner of the City.
240. The Valley of dead Carcasses, which lay between Mount Calvary and the walls of Jerusalem, and so called because the dead Carcasses, bones, and ashes of such as were put to death or burnt on Mount Calvary, were cast therinto.
241. The Valley of the Fountain Gihon, whereof mention is made in the Book of the Chronicler, and Josephus.
242. The Valley Raphaim, that is to say of Giants, situate on the West side of the City very large and great.
243. The way to Bethlem, Emmaus, to Gaza, and to Joppa, which Solomon made with Flint-stones.
244. The way to Silo and to Gabasa, whereof Beccardus lib. 6. maketh mention.
245. Here Christ fell under his Crois according to the Tradition of the Fathers of old.
246. Here Jesus turning himself about to the women, that mourned and wept, said, Te Daughters of Jerusalem weep not for me, but for your selves, and your children, &c.
247. Here Christ fell down again under his Crois, as the Fathers of old have affirmed.
248. Here Christ was stripped out of his garments, and standing naked all the while the Crois was preparing, in the cold and wind, he sat down at length upon a Stone, where he drank wine mixed with Gall and Mirrh.
249. Here Christ being laid on his back on the Crois, and stretched out upon the same his hands and feet were nailed therunto with Iron nails, and his tender members were with such force strained and racked upon the Crois, that the very Arteries and Sinews were loosened, and all his bones might be told.
250. This is the most memorable of the whole World, even the cliff of the Rock of Calvary, wherein the Crois of Christ was fastned about high noon of the Feast day of Passover, being the day after the Passover, where he hung from the 6th to the 9th hour that is from noon three hours, and then crying with a loud voice, Father into thy hands I commend my Spirit, and so bowing down he yielded up his Spirit.
251. Here the Blessed Virgin Mary accompanied with John with Mary Magdalen

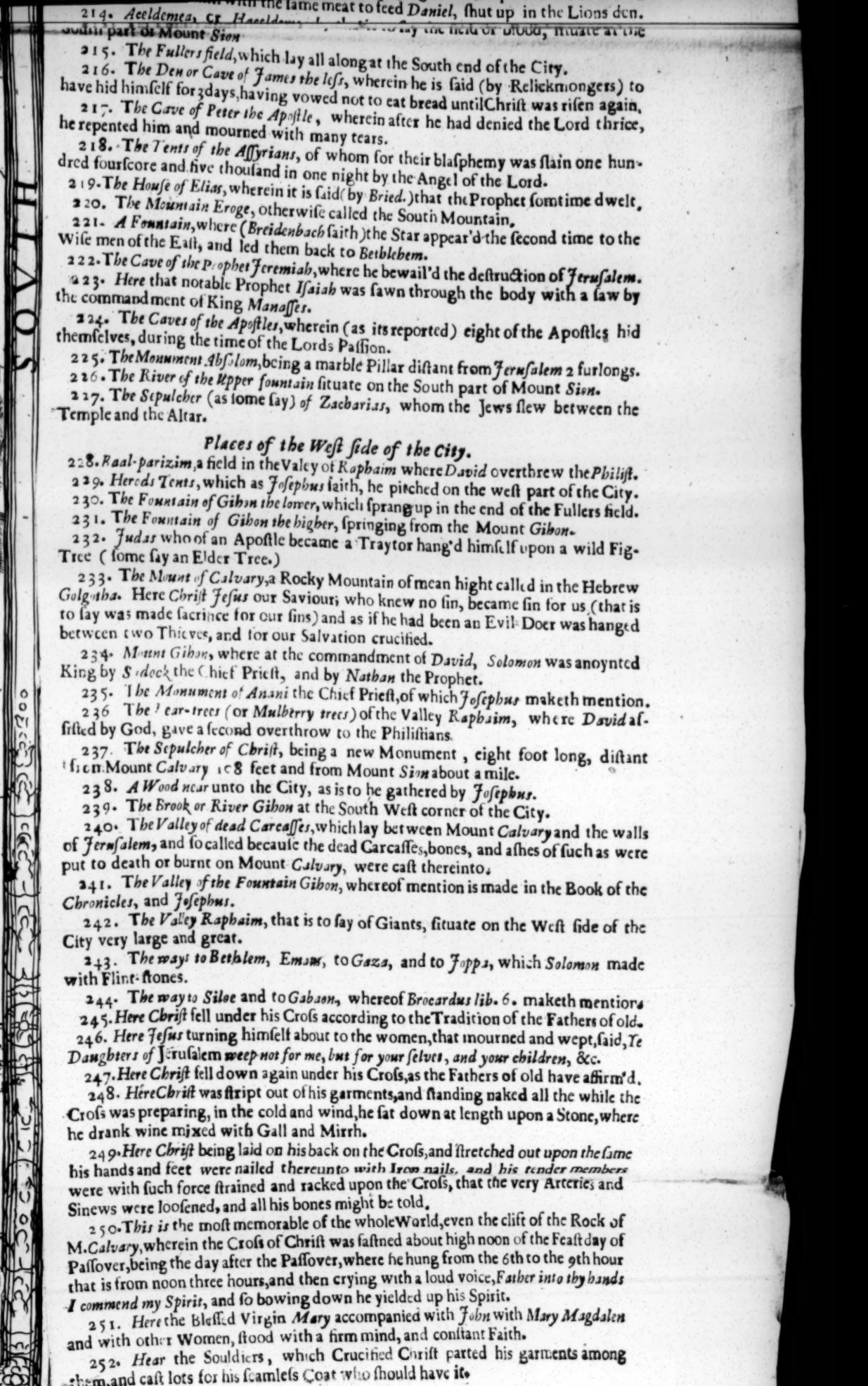


lers of the Jews were in the night time brought forth by the An-  
33. The Corner Parlour belonging to the Corner House, where  
pers were kept.  
34. The Vaulted Cave leading from the Castle Antonia into the  
City, The Court in Hebrew called *Gagith*, in Greek *Synedrium*, that  
the Counsel of the Elders and Seniors of the People, which were  
36. The House of Ananias the High Priest,  
37. The House of Holy Anne, here the blessed Virgin Mar-  
tine ) abode during the Passion of Christ.  
38. The House of the rich Glaucon (Smith Bried.) which burned  
the Evangelical Story or Parable.  
39. The house of Missah, (or the house of Guard that should  
40. The house of the Nabineans, which carried wood and Wa-  
41. The house of the rulers of the Pharisees, in the which Ch-  
rick of the Droptic and healed him.  
42. The house of the Forrejt Libanais in length 100 Cubits, in  
in height 30 Cubits, the which Solomon builded of polished Mar-  
and garnished with Silver & Gold.  
43. The house (as some say) of Simon the Pharisees, where Mar-  
with her tears and wiped them with the hairs of her head, &c.  
44. The corner house of Vernicia, who gave the linen kerchief  
Christ, that he might wet his (wreaty) face with, to it the I-  
mage of his face (say some) and restored it to her as a pledge  
is to be seen at this day, in Rome. It is questioned of what sort  
of Vernicia was made that it is so durable after Sixteen Hundred  
45. The house of the common People, wherein they exercised  
ings and other exercises of the Arm.  
46. The great Market, which was in the midst of the City  
the King of the Jews, and Chief Priest Crucified 800 Jews.  
47. The Marketplace of wares, where fish and other things w-  
48. The Hippodrome Market, where all manner of old wares  
49. The school of Gentilis, wherein the People were taught  
ons of the Gospels.  
50. The houses of the Priests and of the Levites.  
51. The Light and Tyte, which was placed over against the Se-  
52. The Mountain Maria, where Abraham being ready to  
indeed of him offered up a ram.  
53. The first Wall, called the old Wall.  
54. Opole A Tower of an exceeding height.  
55. The Pallace of Macchabees, builded by them on a very  
side of the Temple.  
56. The Pallace of Pilate, and of the Lieutenants of Rome  
accused and required to be Crucified by the Princes and pro-



112.	<i>The Tower, which was build in form of a half Circle by Herod the Afsalonite King of the Jews.</i>	144.	<i>The</i>
113.	<i>The Throne of Solomon made of Ivory covered over with thinning gold, cloie and round in the top, having six steps on haire.</i>	145.	<i>The</i>
114.	<i>The Passage which King Solomon built of strong Timber to go from his Pallace into the Temple.</i>	146.	<i>The</i>
115.	<i>The Tribunal a Publick place of Judgement, which in Greeke is called Lithestrati, that is a place of Pavement and in Hebrew Cabathia, becuse it was high and lofty.</i>	147.	<i>The</i>
116.	<i>The Tower of Strato in Greeke called Pyrgus.</i>	148.	<i>The</i>
117.	<i>The Valley of Cedron (or Kidson) in manner of a Trench.</i>	149.	<i>The</i>
118.	<i>The way of the Crofs (as some note it) by which Christ having received his judgement to be crucified went forward with painful and bloody steps to Mount Calvary.</i>	150.	<i>The</i>
119.	<i>The way of Entrance for the Horfes which was between the Pallaces of Solomon.</i>	151.	<i>The</i>
120.	<i>The Crofs of Christ, which was laid on his shoulder was fifteen foot long, and eight foot over, as we have received by tradition of the Elders.</i>	152.	<i>The</i>
121.	<i>Here is said Christ fell the first time under his Crofs.</i>	153.	<i>The</i>
122.	<i>Here also by Tradition, it is said that the blessed Virgin Mary with John, and certain godly women stood as Christ passed by with his Crofs.</i>	154.	<i>The</i>
123.	<i>Christ being come to these two ways, and being wearied with the heavy burthen of his Crofs is said to have fallen, and Simon the Cyrene was compelled to carry the Crofs after him (or to help him carry it.)</i>	155.	<i>The</i>
		156.	<i>The</i>
		157.	<i>The</i>
		158.	<i>The</i>
		159.	<i>The</i>
		160.	<i>The</i>
		161.	<i>The</i>
		162.	<i>The</i>
		163.	<i>The</i>
		164.	<i>The</i>
		165.	<i>The</i>
		166.	<i>The</i>
		167.	<i>The</i>
		168.	<i>The</i>
		169.	<i>The</i>
		170.	<i>The</i>
		171.	<i>The</i>
		172.	<i>The</i>
		173.	<i>The</i>
		174.	<i>The</i>
		175.	<i>The</i>
		176.	<i>The</i>
		177.	<i>The</i>
		178.	<i>The</i>
		179.	<i>The</i>
		180.	<i>The</i>
		181.	<i>The</i>
		182.	<i>The</i>
		183.	<i>The</i>
		184.	<i>The</i>
		185.	<i>The</i>
		186.	<i>The</i>
		187.	<i>The</i>
		188.	<i>The</i>
		189.	<i>The</i>
		190.	<i>The</i>
		191.	<i>The</i>
		192.	<i>The</i>
		193.	<i>The</i>
		194.	<i>The</i>
		195.	<i>The</i>
		196.	<i>The</i>
		197.	<i>The</i>
		198.	<i>The</i>
		199.	<i>The</i>
		200.	<i>The</i>





113. *The Theater*, which was build in form of a half Circle by *Herod the Afsalonite* King of the Jews.  
113. *The Throne of Solomon* made of Ivory covered with shining gold, cloie and round in the top, having fix  
feet or hair.  
113. *The Passage* which King *Solomon* built of strong Timber to go from his Pallace into the Temple.  
114. *The Tribunal* a Publick place of Judgement, which in Greek is called *Lithotroos*, that is a place of Pavement  
and in Hebrew *Gabatha*, becaufe it was high and lofty.  
115. *The Tower of Strato* in Greek called *Pyrgus*.  
116. *The Valley of Cedron* (or *Kidron*) in manner of a Trench.  
117. *The Wall of the Crofs* (asfof note it) by which Chrift having received his judgement to be crucified went  
forward with painful and bloody fteps to Mount Calvary.  
118. *The way of Entrance* for the Hofes which was between the Pallaces of Solomon.  
119. *The Gallery* made in form of a Stone Bridge with many Arches, extending it felt with ample largenefs over  
the common Street.  
120. *The Crofs of Chrift*, which was laid on his foulder was fifteen foot long, and eight foot over, as we have re-  
ceived by tradition of the Elders.  
121. *Here is faid Chrift* fell the first time under his Crofs.  
122. *Here also* by Tradition, it is faid that the blessed Virgin *Mary* with *John*, and certain godly women stood as  
Chrift paffed with his Crofs.  
123. *Chrift* being come to thefe two ways, and being wearied with the heavy burthen of his Crofs is faid to have  
fallen, and *Simon the Cyrene* was compelled to carry the Crofs after him ( or to help him carry it. )

*The Third Part of the City.*

124. *The Second City*, which also had many narrow ways, wherein many Prophets and Noblemen dwelt,  
*The Places of the Second City.*

125. *The Lake Amigdalun*, near to which *Titus* erected a Bulwark.  
126. *The Houfe of Mary* the Mother of *John*, and of *Mark* one of the Seventy and two Difciples of Chrift.  
127. *The Houfe of Olla*, (or *Hulda* the Prophetess, who foretold King *Jofias* of the Destruction of *Jerusalem*.  
128. *A Conduit and Fountain*, which by pipes derived Water into *Herods* Pallace.  
129. *The Wood Market*, which *Celsius* built on Fire.  
130. *The Habitation of the Rechabites*, that dwelt not in Houfes, but Tents and wholly abtained from Wine.  
131. *A Lake or a Ditch*, which was fituate between two walls of the City.  
132. *The Middle Tower*, which was in the middle wall.  
133. *A Monument of Alexander Janens*, the High Priest and King.  
134. *A Monument of Joannes Hircanus* High Priest and Captain.  
135. *The Second or Middle Wall* beautified with many Gates and fourteen Towers.  
136. *The Palace of Herod*, which was builded by *Herod the Afsalonite* King of the Jews, who killed the Innocents.  
137. *The Middle Gate* of the Second wall.  
138. *The outermost Courfe* compassing the Wall of *Herod*, where the Kings fouldiers did watch and ward.  
139. *The Lake called Stratonum* where *Titus* also caufed a Bulwark to be made.  
140. *The Tower of Hippie* being four fquare and eight foot high.  
141. *The Tower of Marianne* fifty Cubits high.  
142. *The Tower Phafelus* being ninety Cubits high and made aloft in form of a Ball.  
143. *Herods Park*, which had in it an Orchard and Garden watered with Ponds, Rivers, and Fountains, replenish-  
ed with sundry wild Beasts, Fishes, and Fowls.

253. *Here the dead Corps of Christ being taken down from the Crofs was delivered to Joseph of Arimathea to be buried.*  
254. *Here brist meeteth with the women,* which returned from his Sepulcher to- wards Jerusalem.  
255. *Here Christ in the form of a stranger went with the two Disciples towards Emmaus*  
256. *The Tent of the Chaldeans.*  
257. *The Tent of the Romans,* which were pitched between the Womens Towers and the Tower Sephina  
258. *The little hill Carer,* which was near to Jerusalem on the North.  
259. *Elebuth a little Village on the North of Jerusalem.*  
260. *Garden and Firmus,* inclosed with Walls and Hedges; where Titus taking a view of the City was in danger.  
261. *The Sepulcher of Helene,* Queen of the *Adiabans* (who victuald Jerusalem in the time of the famine with wheat) which she most impudently builded with three Pinacles about 3 Furlongs distant from the City; wherein she was buried with her Son Isaias which also was standing in the time of *Eusebius* and *Hierome*.  
262. *The North Mountain,* where Pompey pitched his Tents.  
263. *The Monument of Herod Agrippa,* who for his intollerable Pride being stricken with the Angel of the Lord, consumed of Worms, and dyed.  
264. *Sapha,* in Greek *Scopus,* that is to say a place of espial, situate toward the North distant from the City about 7 Furlongs. It was so named because from thence both the City and the Temple might be seen, here *Jaddus* or *Jaddua* the chief Priest, and the rest of the Priests in their Priestly attire, and all the people clad in white Garments went to meet *Alexander* the great, King of the *Macedonians*, when he came with his Army to destroy Jerusalem, whom when *Alexander* saw, soon suppressing his fury, in humble fort worshipped the name of God, which lined in Golden Letters in the reasonable (or brazen plate of Judgment) of the High Priest, and gave reverence to the High Priest. Then entering into the City and Temple he offered sacrifice, to God and granted great privileges unto the Jews.  
265. *The fruitful wood,* which Titus caused to be cut down,  
266. *The Lake of serpents* which in old time was called *Epherbas*.  
267. *The Way* by which men went into *Samarina* and *Galilee*.  
268. The village near to Jerusalem whereof *Nebemias* maketh mention.  
*These are the most noble and famous places of the City and Temple of Jerusalem, by the placing whereof the situation of the rest may easily be known.*

---

Choice Maps of Ancient Geography Printed and sold by John Overton at the white Horse with-  
old by John Overton at the white Horse with-  
old Newgate, the Old World in 3 Maps viz.  
1 Europa antiqua cum finitima Africa & asiatica  
2 Asia antiqua cum finitima Africa & Europa  
3 Europa antiqua & quorundam Asiae quae Geographica, oculis inspicenda exhibentur.